

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1823.

[No. 146.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:
The subscription to the *Western Carolinian* is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

N. B. Those who have not yet closed their accounts with me, will find them in the hands of Mr. Cowan, till April Court, afterwards in the hands of an officer.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—444f

An Overseer Wanted.

A SINGLE man, well recommended, who understands the culture of corn and cotton, and the management of negroes, will meet with employment. Apply at this office.

Feb. 4, 1823.—7*46

Carriage and Windsor CHAIR MAKING.

At Lincolnton, N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and despatch.

They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.

MARTIN C. PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

N. B. Sign-Boards neatly ornamented, with gilt or paint, executed at the shortest notice.

Lincolnton, Dec. 31, 1822.—13w46

Sheriff's Office.

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1823.—Samuel Jones and Andrew Hunt vs. Henry R. Shelton. Original attachment levied on 177 acres of land, on Dutchman Creek.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant be and appear before our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

JNO. GILES.

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—Joseph Snathson vs. Elijah Bingham. Or. Atta. Levied on one cutting knife and box, one trace chain, and one hoghead.—It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the first Monday of May next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

A copy. JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Jane Kerr vs. William Kerr. Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides without the limits of this state: Ordered, that publication be made in the *Star* and *Western Carolinian* news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.

A copy, test. GEO. GRAHAM, C. C.

Sm't 47.—Price adv. \$1.

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.—22

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present. and only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822.—14

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from \$12 to \$120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Bedsteads, at from \$3 to \$25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—39

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1823.—Elizabeth Kerby vs. Willis Harbin, and Ann his wife, the heirs at law of Sally Woodfork, Samuel Davis, Masilla Franklin, Susanna, Rebecca, and Dorcas Kerby. Petition, dower.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Willis Harbin, and Ann his wife, the heirs at law of Sally Woodfork, Samuel Davis, and Samuel Kerby, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday of May next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against them, and petition be heard ex parte.

JNO. GILES, C. C.

6w't 48.—Price adv. \$2.

The High Bred and Celebrated Foal-Getter

FLORIZEL.

A FINE sorrel, upwards of 16 hands high, handsomely marked, of large bone and great muscular power, will be shown season at Concord, every Friday and Saturday; and at William Emerson's, in the lower edge of Iredell county, one mile west of Coddle-Creek meeting-house, every Monday and Tuesday, except when shown at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of ten dollars the season, which may be discharged with 8 at any time before the first of October; five dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to be with foal; parting with the mare forfeits the insurance.

Florizel, as a foal-getter, is equalled by few, and excelled by no horse; which may be seen by reference to the hand bills, where the certificates are signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Halifax, relative to his acts, and the performance of his stock, and other particulars; also his pedigree. The season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of July.

G. A. PHIFER.

Sm't 47

Cheraw, S. C.

ABOUT 500 Lots in the Town of Cheraw, including all those valuable lots on the River Bank, to either with 1000 acres of wood land in the vicinity of the Town, will positively be sold at Public Auction in April next. The sales will commence on the first Monday of the month, and will continue for three days or until all the above property is sold.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

On all sums less than \$500, a credit of twelve months; on all sums exceeding \$500, and less than \$2000, a credit of one and two years, payable in equal annual instalments; on all sums exceeding \$2000, a credit of one, two and three years, payable in the same manner. Interest from the date of the purchase, the purchaser paying at the time of sale 10 per cent. on the amount of his contracts and giving a mortgage of the property, with personal security, if required.

It is thought superfluous to dwell on the rise, the present importance and the future prospects of Cheraw, as it has now assumed that rank in the commercial world, which renders such detail unnecessary; but for the information of those who may live at a distance, and whose Mercantile connection with this section of country may not have led them to a knowledge of the consequence and resources of this place, we submit the following facts: In the year 1818, Cheraw (then Chatham) contained a Store, three or four dwelling houses, and thirty or forty inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contains an elegant Academy, a Printing Establishment from which issues a weekly paper, four houses of Entertainment, thirty Stores, a considerable number of dwelling houses, and at least 1000 inhabitants. Two large Steam Boats and a variety of small craft are employed in navigating the river; one Steam Boat plies directly between Cheraw and Charleston, and the other between Georgetown and Cheraw, each boat carries from 600 to 800 bales of cotton a trip. The Steam Boat Pee Dee has performed the entire trip from Cheraw to Georgetown and back—four days. During the last season about 14,000 bales of cotton were sent from this place, and during this season it is computed, from the present purchases, that 20,000 at least will be sent to market with a variety of other produce. The resources of Cheraw from the back country, are not inferior to that of any inland Town between Richmond (Vir.) and Augusta (Geo.). Arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the River, and the Mail Routes have been so altered as to accommodate the place. The site of the Town is elevated, airy and commanding.

JOHN TAYLOR, Jr.

JAMES COIT.

Agents for the Chatham Town Company.

January 25th, 1823.—eopt 47

Bethel Academy.

THE trustees would hereby acquaint the public, that this Academy, situated in York District, S. C. and near to the mountains, continues in a prosperous and growing state; and whilst they express their gratitude for the liberal patronage it has heretofore received, they would further state, that in consequence of the present teacher's intended removal, they have engaged Mr. William B. Davis, a graduate of the University of North-Carolina, to undertake as teacher, from the 1st of May next. This timely notice we give, that none wishing to place children at this institution, may be prevented by doubts of its continuance, or uncertainty of its Principal.

We are also happy to say, that from a personal acquaintance with Mr. Davis, from a knowledge of his moral and pious character, together with ample testimonials of his talents and learning, we have full confidence that he will prove both an able and a successful teacher.

Students are here prepared for any class in college, being favored with the use of an excellent set of Globes, and hereafter will have the use of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*; which valuable work is presented to the Academy by a worthy pattern of benevolence and friend of learning.

In point of health and morality, a preferable situation cannot probably be found in the state. Boarding is \$75 per annum. Tuition, for Languages and Sciences, \$20 per annum; for English Grammar and Geography, \$15; and for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$10.

Signed by order of the Board.

JAS. S. ADAMS, Sec'y.

January 24, 1823.—646

Private Entertainment,

At Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C.

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, at the Red House, will be thankful if travellers and others call. Privacy and his best endeavors to accommodate are promised for a reasonable consideration.

March, 1823.—9w't 51

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the store house of Mr. Thomas Todd. He will work on the most reasonable terms that can be desired, and hopes, by due attention, neatness and despatch, that he will merit a share of public patronage. He also flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to those that may please to call upon him, at any time, with their custom. Cleaning and repairing old clothes will be duly attended to, at short notice.

N. B. Produce will be received for work, such as corn, flour, pork, bacon, tallow, beeswax, butter, and such as suits the market, and a generous price given.

SAMUEL PRICE.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Carpenters, of good, steady and industrious habits. None need apply but such as are of the above habits.

N. B. He also would take two or three boys, of good families, as apprentices to the above business.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, March 3, 1823.—346

Almanacs, for 1823,

By the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the *Western Carolinian*, Salisbury.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken a partner in his mercantile establishment in Concord, Cabarrus county, takes this method of informing those indebted to him, that they will confer a particular favor by paying a part, at least, of their accounts and notes on or before the first day of May next. Those who fail to comply with this notice, will not, I hope, be displeased if they should have to pay costs.

P. BARRINGER.

The business will in future be continued in the same house, under the firm of P. Barringer & Co. where we are now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Groceries; all of which will be sold at very reduced prices for cash only. Those who have that article to exchange for such as we have, are invited to call and judge for themselves.

P. BARRINGER & CO.

Concord, Feb. 25, 1823.—41*46

Salisbury Militia!

YOU will appear at the Court House, for company drill, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the last Saturday of March, instant. On which day an election will be held for a Lieutenant; and also for an Ensign, vice PAUL WHITE, who has been commissioned in the Brigade Staff.

3w't 46

G. W. GRIMES,

March 11, 1823.

Capt. Elect.

Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Krider formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few boarders will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term.

JNO. SMITH.

Salisbury, March 17, 1823.—45

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale for cash, at the Court-House in Morganton, in Burke county, N. C. on Wednesday, the 7th of May, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax due thereon for the year 1821, and cost of advertising, to wit:

Alexander Mccombs, 25,600 acres, value \$150, speculation lands. Patrick Davis, 100 acres, lying on upper Little river, on Mountain creek, value \$30. Abraham Rencher, for 1820 and 1821, 50 acres, valued at \$50. Wm. Camp, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek, value \$50. 425 acres given in by Fielding Norton, lying on the waters of Muddy creek, valued at \$300. Jones Mease, 50 acres, on the waters of Loose creek, given in at \$25. 100 acres on the waters of the south fork of Catawba, given in by John Smith, at \$30. 100 acres on do. given in by Valentine Crotz, at \$50.

M. BRITTAIN, Sh'f.

Morganton, March 8, 1823.—4*48

Two Apprentices

WANTED by the subscriber, at the Shoemaking business, not under 12, nor over 15 years of age. To sober and industrious lads, a good opportunity is now offered, to learn a good trade,—if well followed.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 10, 1823.—44

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—Samuel Craig vs. Jonathan Craig. Original attachment, levied in the hands of James D. Craig.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. C. C.

6w'50.—pr. adv. \$2r

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern vs. John Simeson, Jr. Or. Atta. Levied in the hands of Othniel Stewart. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. C. C.

Sm't 58.—pr. adv. \$4r

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

JANUARY Sessions, 1823.—Thomas Lyles vs. Robert Lyles. Original attachment.—Levied on one negro man, named Abram.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, for the defendant to appear at our next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held on for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

6w'150.—Price adv. \$2.

Constables' Attachments

FOR sale at the office of the *Carolinian*; and also, Constables' Capises.

Law.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

United States Law Journal and Civilian's Magazine. New-Haven.

We have derived so much satisfaction from the perusal of the two numbers of this work before us, that we cannot but step a little out of our course to express our good wishes for its encouragement. Its plan must recommend it to the attention of all, who, whether by reason of their taste or their pursuits, are interested in the prosecution of inquiries connected with the national economy, the laws, and the political institutions of our country; and the execution, we feel confidently assured, has been answerable to the public expectations. It is enriched with hitherto unreported opinions of court in adjudged cases of extensive importance, and with other like pieces of a fugitive nature, which this journal will prove the means of preserving and rendering accessible to the profession. The editorial articles, consisting of essays, disquisitions and criticisms on various subjects of constitutional and municipal law, are written with much ability, and, although sometimes verging upon a less chastened style than is perfectly acceptable to a severe taste, are of such a quality as cannot fail to do credit to the character of our jurists, in England as well as in America.

To give a more complete view of the nature of the journal, we lay before our readers the contents of the two numbers as yet published. In the first are contained the following articles:

'Bills of Exchange—Opinion of Judge Van Ness; Jurisdiction of the United States Courts in Bankruptcy—Opinion by the same; Equity Jurisdiction in the State of New-York; Examination of President Monroe's Views on Internal Improvement—Mr. Clay's Speech on the same subject; Practice under the Patent Laws of the United States—Opinion of Judge Van Ness; Notice of Cowen's Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace; Notice of Anthon's *Nisi Prius*; Translation of M. Dupin's Historical Sketch of the Roman Law; Statute of Frauds; Will; Notice of Swift's Digest.'

In the second number are contained the following articles:

'Admiralty Law—Mariners' Wages—Rand & al. vs. Ship *Heracles*—Williams vs. Brigantine *Juno*, &c.; Decision of Judge Livingston in the case of the *United States vs. Jacob Barker*; Examination of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, in the terms of May, August, and October, 1821, and January, 1822; Remarks on the Resolution of Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, for the Repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of the United States; Review of the Case of the *Jeune Eugenie*, determined in the Circuit Court of the United States, held at Boston, December, 1821; Penal Jurisprudence—Review of a Report made to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, on the plan of a Penal Code for said State; by Edward Livingston; Commission to take Foreign Testimony; Law of Corporations—Opinion of Chancellor Kent and of Judge Spencer, in the case of the North River Bank; Law of Corporations—Remarks on the case of the Corporation, styled 'The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Society worshipping at the Church of St. Mary, in the city of Philadelphia,' by Richard H. Bayard.'

A note to the table of contents of the second number, informs us, that 'a digest of all the late British and American reports, which are not included in the present British or American digests, is preparing for the third number of this work.'

Having of course no other object in the present article, but to take a friendly and respectful notice of a cotemporary journal, and to pay a just tribute to its merit and promise, we forbear to enter into any discussion of the separate essays enumerated in the contents, as we have just quoted them. This enumeration will have sufficiently excited the curiosity of such of our law readers as have not already done it, to put themselves in possession of it. We rejoice to behold in it another respectable literary enterprise, and to see springing up in different parts of our native land, writers of inquisitive minds, sterling sense, deep science, and patriotic sentiment, who devote to themselves the task of elucidating the grand, but yet unfinished system of civil polity, of which America was the first to lay the foundations, and to exhibit as a model for the imitation and guidance of other nations. It is not for Americans, who demonstrated to the world that the fetters of the feudal institutions could be burst asunder as easily as the bands on the strong man in Holy Writ, who first set mankind an example of the efficiency and stability of representative democracies, maintained by equal laws, flowing from the general will, instead of the interested and arbitrary dictation of one or of a few,—it is not for us to rest contented with drawing all our law from the troubled fountains of transatlantic jurisprudence. The codes of Europe, whether of Roman or Germanic origin,—under whatever denomination, civil or common, they are respectively to be ranked,—at the same time, that they abound in reverend maxims of

justice, which demand our profound respect, are not devoid of equally reverend a respect, and which require to be stamped with reprobation. If it be a settled principle of one of these systems, that the good pleasure of the prince has all the force of law, it is no less the settled principle of another, that the king can do no wrong, and that the powers of parliament are as boundless even as space or time. Novel and unlike in spirit to our parent institutions as are the principles of government and legislation so happily established in this country, there is the greater necessity that jurists of eminent abilities, whom long study and practice of our laws have enabled to appreciate their defects and excellencies, should bring forth the stores of their erudition to direct and enlighten their fellow citizens. To consummate our independence, we need that our laws should be sifted of the relics of feudal barbarism which continue mingled with them, and that a strong line of demarcation should be clearly and distinctly drawn between what is and what is not adopted from the English into the American codes, so that one and the same uncontaminated spirit of liberty should pervade and animate all our political institutions. While our tribunals of justice and legislative assemblies are gradually effecting this object, as occasions call for their interposition, by sage decisions and enactments, private individuals may usefully co-operate in promoting the same end by disseminating sound and lucid expositions of the constitutions and laws of the confederate states; and in this honorable field of exertion we feel authorized to anticipate many benefits from such publications as the United States Law Journal.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

From the Charleston Courier, March 10.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

By the ship *Lucia*, Capt. Misson, arrived here yesterday in 46 days from Havre, we have received our file of Paris papers, "Galignani's Messenger," to the 19th of January; and have been favored with a loan of the "Journal du Commerce," and the "Constitutionnel," of the same dates; from which we copy the highly interesting intelligence which is presented to our readers in this day's *Courier*.

Capt. Misson informs us, that it was the general opinion amongst well informed men, that WAR between Spain and the continental powers, was inevitable.

The extracts given from London papers furnish, indeed, contradictory opinions upon the subject—most of the opposition prints inclining to the side of peace, while those on the ministerial side, particularly the *Courier*, appear to consider war as nearly inevitable. So far as the opinions of the different Paris Journals may be regarded as the index of the general opinion, scarcely a hope seems to be cherished, that peace will be eventually maintained.

A postscript to a letter from Havre, dated on the 22d January, (the day the *Lucia* sailed,) states that it was announced from Paris, not, however, officially, that war had been declared; and directing the correspondents of the writers, to cover their property from Spanish privateers, and to consider their previous orders as null.

The English claims upon Spain were, it appears, to the amount of Three Millions Sterling, for indemnity to those merchants whose vessels had been captured by pirates under the Spanish flag. They were referred by the government to the Cortes, who, in a secret sitting on the 4th of January, decided that the claims should be recognized, and paid out of the National Treasury. A commission, formed of an equal number of Englishmen and Spaniards, will be appointed to investigate these claims. This intelligence was received at Paris on the 14th of January, by an express who left Madrid on the 9th. Another circumstance evinces a determination on the part of Spain, to keep upon good terms with England. On the 5th of Jan. the Spanish government gave their sanction to the establishment by an English company, of a Diligence from Madrid to Corunna, and of a steam packet from Corunna to Falmouth.

The *Journal du Commerce* of the 18th January, notices with much praise the answer of the Spanish Cortes to the demands authorized by the Congress of Verona. The following is an extract from the French paper to which we allude.

"The memorable session of the 9th Jan. (speaking of the Spanish Cortes) proves to Europe that a brave people has always energy enough to unite in common cause when threatened by foreign aggression."

A letter from Madrid of the 10th, states that the Spanish ports in South America are about to be opened to all foreign powers.

The *Constitutionnel*, 18th January, noticing the affairs of Spain, contains the following—"The attention of our readers will doubtless be attracted to the treaty of commerce definitively concluded between Spain and England, which we shall make

known to-morrow." It is added, "that Cuba is made a free port to the British commerce—that Spain has acknowledged the claims of England for spoliation, &c.—and that the independence of the Spanish colonies is also recognized."

Policies to a considerable extent were opened at Lloyd's on the 8th Jan. upon French ships from Havana to Havre, at four guineas per cent. against enemies' capture only; and the same risk was done at 2 to 3 guineas per cent. from various ports in the U. States.

The London *Courier* gives a flattering account of the Revenue.

It is asserted, on the authority of the Vienna Journals, that another Congress will be held at no very distant period.—The place mentioned for its meeting is St. Petersburg or Berlin—probably the latter, on account of the great distance of the former.

Letters from London, under date January 9, announce that orders have been issued to equip twelve ships of the line, and to recruit a considerable number of seamen.

We regret that the great length of the "Declaration of the three Sovereigns [of Austria, Prussia and Russia] to their Ambassadors at Madrid," renders it impossible for us to give them a place to-day—but their spirit and substance may be inferred from the bold and dignified reply of the Cortes of Spain, which we publish this morning.

By the last accounts from Madrid, all parties appeared disposed to forget their differences, and to unite as a single man, in opposition to any foreign interference in changing the Constitution of their country.

Count METOXA, Deputy from the Greek Senate to the late Congress at Verona, addressed letters to all its Members, imploring their support, but received no answer; and as the Congress is dissolved, the Greeks are convinced that they have nothing to hope from that quarter.

The weather appears to have been very cold in Europe from the first to the middle of January—on the 16th of that month the Seine was frozen over at Paris, the ice being sufficiently strong for persons to walk across.

The active partizan warfare is still carried on by the Royalists, and the Constitutional troops on the Spanish Frontier. Dreadful gales of wind were experienced on the Spanish coast, towards the last of December—no less than thirty merchant vessels are stated to have been lost between Port Vendre and Barcelona.

The roads were covered with snow between Bayonne and Madrid, which the French papers state to be the only annoyance in them.

M. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, is appointed Minister of France to the Court of Turkey.

It was said at Madrid, at the time the British Minister, Sir M. A. COURT, made the demand for remuneration from Spain, that a secret treaty for the surrender of Cuba to Great Britain, had been agreed to by the former Ministers of Spain, which their successors refused to sanction.

PARIS, JAN. 18.

Spain.—On Thursday night a courier arrived at Paris from Madrid, which he left on the 10th inst., who brought the decision of the Spanish Government relative to the Notes of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia. The four notes were all received, and the Charge d'Affaires of the latter Powers had demanded passports. Nondespatches have yet been received from the Ambassador of France. The following is a sketch of the sitting of the Cortes on the 9th inst.:

M. de San Miguel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Government of his Catholic Majesty had received official communications from the Cabinets of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia, through the medium of the Ministers of those Powers at Madrid. Although the affairs, he said, to which the contents of the Notes related were not precisely within the province of the Cortes, the Government wished to give a proof of the good understanding which reigns between the two chief bodies of the State, by making known to the Cortes the contents of those documents, as well as the answers of his Majesty's Government, who flattered themselves that they had followed upon this occasion the course that was pointed out by their patriotism and the national dignity.

M. de San Miguel then ascended the tribune, and read first the instructions given by the French Government to the Count de la Garde (1), and the reply made by the Spanish Cabinet, which was as follows:—

To the Ambassador of Spain at Paris, &c.

"The Government of his Catholic Majesty has just received the communication of a Note, sent by his Most Christian Majesty to his Ambassador at this Court, and of which your Excellency will receive a copy, that you may have knowledge of it."

"The Government of his Majesty has few observations to make upon this Note; but that your Excellency may not be embarrassed upon the conduct that you ought to adopt in this circumstance, it has believed it to be its duty to manifest to you with frankness its sentiments and resolutions."

"The Spanish Government has never been ignorant that the institutions spon-

taneously adopted by Spain, would excite the jealousy of several of the Cabinets of Europe, and would be the object of the deliberations of the Congress at Verona. But, firm in its principles, and resolved to defend, at any rate, its actual political system and the national independence, it has quietly awaited the issue of that Congress."

"Spain is governed by a Constitution promulgated, accepted, and sworn to, in 1812, and recognized by all the Powers which assembled at the Congress of Verona. Treacherous advisers prevented his Majesty Ferdinand VII. from swearing, upon his return to Spain, to this fundamental code, which the whole nation desired and which was destroyed by force without any remonstrance of the Powers which had recognized it; but the experience of six years and the general will engaged, in 1820, his Majesty to conform to the wishes of the Spaniards."

"It was not a military insurrection that established this new order of things in 1820. The courageous men who pronounced themselves in the Isle of Leon, and successively in the other provinces, were but the organs of the general opinion and wishes of the whole nation."

"It was natural that a change of this nature should make some discontented; it is an inevitable consequence of all reform, the object of which is the diminution of abuses. There are always in nations individuals who can never accustom themselves to the restraints of reason and justice."

"The army of observation that the French government kept up at the foot of the Pyrenees, cannot assuage the disorders which afflict Spain. Experience, on the contrary, has proved that the existence of a Sanitary Cordon, transformed afterwards into an army of observation, has only augmented the hopes of the fanatics who have pushed into our provinces the shout of rebellion, by cherishing the idea of an invasion of our territory."

"The principles, the views or the fears which influenced the conduct of the Cabinets that assembled at Verona not being possible to serve for a rule to the Spanish government, it abstains for the moment from replying to that part of the Count de Lagarde's instructions which relates to that Congress."

"The time of calm and tranquility that the government of his Most Christian Majesty wish the Spanish nation, the latter desires with no less impatience for itself and its government. Both persuaded that the remedy for their evils can only be the work of time and perseverance, they strive, as much as they ought, to accelerate the useful and salutary effects of them."

"The Spanish government appreciates the offers made to it by his Most Christian Majesty to contribute, as much as possible, to its welfare; but it is persuaded that the means and precautions which his Majesty takes can only produce contrary results."

"The assistance which the French government would at this moment give to that of Spain, is purely negative; it must dissolve its army of the Pyrenees, repulse the factious enemies of Spain, who flee for refuge to France, set herself in an energetic manner against all those who take pleasure in depreciating, in the most shameful manner, the government of his Catholic Majesty, as well as the institutions of Spain and her Cortes. This is what the right of nations requires, a right respected by those where civilization prevails."

"To say that France wishes for the prosperity of Spain and its tranquility, whilst it holds continually burning those brands of discord that nourish the misfortunes with which she is afflicted, is to fall into an abyss of contradictions."

"Whatever may be the determinations that his Most Christian Majesty's government may judge it expedient to adopt in this circumstance, that of his Majesty will continue to walk in the path pointed out by its duty, the justice of its cause, the character of firmness, and the attachment to constitutional principles which eminently distinguish the nation at the head of which it is placed; and without entering for the moment into an analysis of the hypothetical and ambiguous expressions of the instructions of the Count de Lagarde, it concludes that the repose and prosperity of the nation, as well as whatever can multiply the elements of its well being, cannot interest any person more than itself; that its motto and the rule of its present and future conduct is a constant attachment to the Constitution of 1812, peace with the nations, and above all, never to acknowledge the right of any person to meddle with its affairs."

"Your Excellency is authorized to read this note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to give him a copy of it, if he requests it. Your judgment will suggest to you the conduct, firm and worthy of Spain, that you ought to maintain at this moment."

"Such are the communications that his Majesty commands me to make to you, &c."

(Signed) "EVARISTI SAN MIGUEL."

He next read the official communications of the Russian, Prussian and Austrian Cabinets.

Whilst reading these documents, the minister was frequently interrupted by the clamor of the spectators in the gal-

leries, and the noise which arose among the deputies.

M. San de Miguel then informed the Cortes, that as the notes he had just read contained no definite proposition, the government of his Catholic Majesty had not thought proper to reply in a categorical manner to communications which presented nothing but a tissue of false suppositions, invectives and calumnies, and added, that the government intended to issue a manifesto, in which it would trace faithfully the history of the Spanish revolution, as well as the conduct which the Spanish government had constantly observed.

His Excellency afterwards read the following instructions which he had addressed to the Spanish Charge d'Affaires at the above mentioned Foreign Courts, and of which copies had been sent to the Representatives of those Powers accredited at the Court of Madrid.

Circular to the Spanish Ambassador.
"It would be unworthy of the Spanish government to reply to the notes of Russia, Austria and Prussia, because they are only a tissue of falsehoods and calumnies; it confines itself to make known to you its intentions:

"1. The Spanish nation governs itself by a Constitution which was solemnly recognized by the Emperor of Russia in 1812.

"2. The Spaniards, friends to their country, proclaimed from the beginning of 1812 that Constitution, which was abolished by violence alone in 1814.

"3. The Constitutional King of Spain exercises freely the power delegated to him by the fundamental code.

"4. The Spanish nation interferes in no manner with the institutions and internal regime of other nations.

"5. The remedy for all the evils which may afflict the Spanish nation interests herself alone.

"6. The evils which it feels are not the effect of the Constitution, but the efforts of the enemies who aim to destroy it.

"7. The Spanish nation will never recognize in any Power the right to meddle with its affairs.

"8. The Government will never deviate from the line marked out by its duties, by the national honor, and by its unalterable attachment to the Constitution, sworn to in 1812.

"I authorize you to communicate verbally this note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Power where you reside, and to send him a copy, if he should require it."

"His Majesty hopes that the prudence, the zeal, and the patriotism which distinguish you, will suggest a conduct firm and worthy of the Spanish name in the present circumstances. Such is what I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency by his Majesty's order. I renew to you my assurances, &c."

(Signed) "EVARISTI SAN MIGUEL."

"Madrid, Jan. 9, 1822."

Applause followed the reading of this document, and from the galleries were heard shouts of—"Free Spain for ever;—The Sovereignty of the People for ever!—Death to the Tyrants."

Several Deputies attempting to speak, some confusion ensued.

The President called to order, and said that the Cortes, after having knowledge of the communications made to the Spanish Government by the Cabinets of France, Austria, Russia and Prussia, declare that no modification shall be made in the Constitution proclaimed at Cadiz in 1812, until it be demanded by the unanimous wish of the nation, and be adopted in conformity with what is prescribed by the fundamental code.

M. Galiano proposed that the Cortes should send an address to the King, to inform him of the declaration which they had just made, and to assure him that the Cortes were resolved to make all the sacrifices possible to maintain in its integrity the Constitution of 1812, and the splendour of the Constitutional Throne. That the Cortes would furnish all the assistance necessary to repel every hostile attempt on the part of those Powers who had sent Notes, and that all the Spaniards would contribute with pleasure to an enterprise, the object of which was to defend the national liberty and independence.

M. Arguelles rose, and after expressing to the Cortes the exasperation which he felt in consequence of the notes of the four foreign Powers, observed, that the proposition of M. Galiano had better be postponed, in order that Europe might see that the decision formed by the Cortes had not resulted from the first impulse of feeling. He avowed his firm attachment to the Constitution of 1812, and concluded by proposing that the motion of M. Galiano should be referred to a diplomatic committee, with instructions to draw up an address to the King, and present it to the Cortes within 48 hours.

This proposition was adopted, and M. Arguelles was appointed a member of the committee.

M. Galiano congratulated himself in having M. Arguelles for a colleague in the committee, and although he voted, upon some occasions, differently to that hon. Deputy, he was assured from the beginning that, when the dignity and safety of the nation were in question, there would be but one opinion in the Cortes.

M. Galiano inquired of M. de San Mi-

guel whether passports had been given to the Ministers of the Powers whose notes had just been read.

His Excellency replied in the negative. At the close of the sitting, the hall resounded with cries of—"The Constitution for ever!—Independence for ever! &c."

From the London Times.

Looking calmly at the circular note from the three Courts of Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, on the subject of Spain, we may say that it has given us very little pain. Indeed, there is something suspicious in the prospect held out to mankind, both from what the allied courts have resolved to do, with the full capacity of accomplishing their resolution, and in their plain confession that there are other purposes which they are willing to execute, but which they dare not attempt. All the humane part of the world must rejoice that Italy is about to be sensibly relieved from the burdens which depress and degrade her suffering population. It is, perhaps, as a degradation chiefly that the presence of 17,000 foreigners will be felt in a country so rich and productive as Naples; but a further inference from such a diminution of the troops of Austria throughout the south of Italy, is, that few alarms are now entertained of an extension of the flame of war in Turkey. The portion of the note which relates to Spain is the most satisfactory of the whole composition. The Holy Allies withdraw their Ministers? Why? Simply because, to do any thing more they are unable.—There never was a more unquestionable triumph on behalf of public liberty than this most impudent act of hatred. It is barking from sheer incapacity to bite.

From the London Courier.

Let us for a moment and for the sake of argument, assume one fact; that the definitive answer of the Spanish Government to the Notes of the continental Monarchs is one of defiance. Can any one believe that such a decision would induce the Allied Powers to abandon the practical application of the principle which they have so solemnly consecrated? Would they give to revolution so signal, so fatal a triumph, as to show that they dare not grapple with it, and that they themselves are powerful only when their arch enemy is weak? Would they, too, cover themselves, their councils, and their cause, with the ridicule of Europe?

Our opinion, therefore, remains unaltered, because the grounds upon which it was originally formed, remains unchanged. Events must determine whether we have viewed those grounds erroneously, or otherwise. They lie open to every man's observation as well as to our own. We have simply reasoned from facts and circumstances which were of public notoriety. If any one will undertake to prove, from the same facts and circumstances, that Spain may defy her enemies and that her enemies may recede without loss of honor, and without danger to the great principles which they are united to assert, then we shall see cause to doubt the soundness of our opinion. If it shall ultimately happen, too, that the Revolutionists concede nothing, the Allies obtain nothing, yet the latter come out of the business as erect as they entered into it, then we shall not only make our recantation, but confess that the age of miracles is not past. There lies the real gist of the question; it is the single point upon which we have steadily fixed ourselves; and we shall continue to do so till the matter assumes some new aspect. We wish not for war, and it is well known our own Government is anxious for the maintenance of peace. But the policy of the British Cabinet is a consideration wholly distinct from the situation in which its Allies have placed themselves; and as its influence has manifestly not been sufficient to prevent the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria and Prussia, from issuing such a document as the circular in question, to which it seems England was no party, though she had her representative at Verona, it may be that it will fail in arresting the progress of whatever measures are contemplated as the result of that circular.

EARTHQUAKE IN VALPARAISO.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 7.
Extract of a letter dated Valparaiso, Nov. 25th, 1822.

"I have just escaped from one of the greatest dangers that I ever experienced. On the night of the 19th inst. we were visited by a terrible earthquake, which has laid this fine place in ruin, and shaken all Chili to its foundations. What few houses are still standing are so shattered, that they can no longer be tenanted. The inhabitants have all retired to the hills, and are living in tents. You cannot imagine the horrible condition of this place; there will no doubt be a famine, as provisions are now selling at the most exorbitant prices. About three hundred people have been taken out of the ruins, and every day two or three are found."

"I was sitting with some friends in my room, when the first thing I heard was the falling of the roof—and, on rushing forwards, I found it impossible to stand, the earth was in such violent agitation! I fortunately got into the street before the house fell—the next moment the earth was rent asunder, leaving a tremendous

chasm. The objects on all sides, the screams of the dying and of the fugitives, and the danger which surrounded me, filled my mind with the most awful emotions. At length, I was delivered from danger by the interposition of one of my friends; and I have been living ever since on board a ship. Every two or three hours there is a new convulsion of the earth, which communicates itself to the vessels in the harbor."—*Balt. Chron.*

Reported Capture of a Pirate.—Capt. Ross, arrived on Saturday from Kingston and Havana, brings the information that just before he left the latter place, a boat with eight men had arrived at the Regla. They had escaped from being captured by the U. S. schooner *Revenge*, Lieut. Levy. The story current in Havana, coming from these men was, that the *Revenge* came across their schooner (a piratical vessel) a short time ago off the Isle of Pines, and that an action commenced between the two vessels, which they say lasted for four hours. The *Revenge*, proved too much for the pirate, and the captain with one arm shot off, and seven men, took to their boat to save themselves, and got into the harbor of Havana. A great many were killed and wounded on board their vessel, which the *Revenge* succeeded in securing.

The prize is said to be the *Hebe*, and is a very fast schooner, that has done a great deal of mischief in the trade of piracy. She was cut out of the harbor of Havana a long time ago, and is the same vessel that plundered the British brig *Vittoria*. She mounted one gun, and had a crew of 40 or 50 men on board.

The fellows who escaped from the *Revenge* told their story very openly in Havana, and walked about the town entirely unmolested.

A circumstance that strengthens the account of the above capture is, that a British vessel had been in company with the *Revenge* at the Caymans, a short time since, and Lieut. Levy told her captain that he meant to proceed immediately for the Isle of Pines, to see if he could not fall in with some pirates in that neighborhood.—*Chas. Mercury.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

NORFOLK, FEB. 24.—A most deplorable accident happened to a young gentleman in this place, on Sunday last, about 11 o'clock, which we mention as a caution to our citizens generally. While passing a store on main street, a large box was thrown from a window of the third story by a servant who was cleaning out one of the upper rooms. The negro either omitting to give notice to those passing by, or not speaking loud enough to be heard, the gentleman was struck to the ground, and his face so shockingly mangled as in all probability to disfigure him for life—even should no worse consequences ensue.—He was almost lifeless when taken from the pavement.

GEORGETOWN, S. C. MARCH 12.—We learn, that during a very severe thunder storm on Sunday night last, two negro houses on the plantation of Mrs. Sarah Mitchell in St. James' Parish, were struck by the lightning and consumed, together with eleven negroes, who, it is presumed, were killed by the lightning.

Winyaw Intel.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 28.

Remarkable expedition.—The packet ship *Amity*, Capt. Maxwell, has been discharged and loaded in an uncommonly short period. She made fast to the wharf on Friday, the 21st instant, about noon, and yesterday afternoon, the 27th, she was again ready for sea: having in five working days unloaded and taken on board two full cargoes of goods.—*Mercantile Adv.*

In the brig *America*, at Salem, from Malta, came passengers, Lieut. Otley, of the British army, and family, on their way to Canada—and Fazio Cavazillo and Anastasio Caravilla, two Greek youths, sent to this country to be educated at the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall in Connecticut.—*ib.*

Embassy to Mexico.—A letter from Washington, published in the New-York American, states unequivocally that General Jackson will not accept the embassy to Mexico. The Senate having adjourned, we presume the President will forthwith upon his own responsibility, appoint some other gentleman to represent the U. S. at the court of the emperor Iturbide.

Bank Notes.—The one and two dollar Notes of our State Bank at present in circulation, being much worn, and it having been discovered that there is a considerable number of counterfeiters afloat, (especially of the two dollar notes), the Directors of the Bank, some time ago, very properly determined to call them in, and replace them with new ones, in the execution of which more pains should be taken to defeat the designs of counterfeiters. These new Notes, which are exquisite specimens of the progress which the art of engraving is making in this country, are now ready for circulation, and may be had in exchange for the old Notes, at the principal Bank, or any of its Branches.

[*Baltimore Register.*]

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1823.

The lines by ***** are deficient both in smoothness of versification, and grammar. Practice, and a close attention to rules, would doubtless remove both of these faults; yet rules alone, though they may make a versifier, never made a poet.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North-Carolina, will be held in this town, on Thursday, the 10th of April next.

A writer in the *Milton Gazette* has attempted to make himself quite witty in replying to a correspondent of ours, whose communication appeared in the *Carolinian* of the 18th ultimo—and we have likewise come in for a share of his delicate irony. The writer appears to be in a fine humour with himself, and, for aught that appears, with every body else, and we feel no disposition to say one word to put him in a bad humour: if our correspondent thinks proper to turn upon him his own weapons, or to make use of others, he shall have the free use of our columns.

But as this writer, without assuming a "dictatorial importance," has placed himself upon the tripod, and uttered his prophetic responses, he surely cannot blame us, if we hazard a prediction ourselves. Without having recourse, therefore, to any other helps than facts and circumstances, we predict, that the "honorable gentleman," whose claims to the Presidency are so warmly advocated by the correspondents and editor of the *Gazette*,—the only paper in the state which supports Mr. Crawford's pretensions,—will not be the choice either of the people of North-Carolina, or of the Union. It would certainly be presumptuous to say who will be the man whom the "people will delight to honor," but in our opinion,—and we cry mercy of the *Gazette* for expressing it,—Mr. Calhoun's chance is equal, at least, to that of any other candidate. As to talents and merits, he is second to none whose claims are before the public; as to consistency of conduct, and independence of action, he stands preeminently above the "pontifex maximus" of our worthy friend at Milton, and his right worthy coadjutors. But this by the way.

We have given, in our present number, copious extracts from foreign papers received at the *Courier* office in Charleston, by a late arrival at that place from Havre. The probability of a war between France and Spain seems to be strengthened: it is certain that it is not the want of inclination which prevents the former from commencing an immediate attack on Spain; but the Bourbons dread the consequences to themselves. If they kindle the torch of war, it may be but to light them to their own destruction. There is a spirit at work in Europe, silently but efficiently, which the strong arm of the Holy Alliance cannot put down; there is a moral renovation going on in the minds of the great mass of the people, which will regenerate Europe; they have acquired a knowledge of their rights and of their power to attain them; they have lost their reverence for existing institutions, which present no other claims to their affections than their antiquity,—which are adapted, as experience has shown them, to promote the benefit of the few, to the injury and oppression of the many: and the allied monarchs might as well attempt to quench the light of heaven, as to stop the diffusion of that intellectual light which is gradually pervading Europe,—or to make the earth roll backward on its axis, as to turn the tide of public opinion into its ancient channel. The monarchs of Europe must bend themselves to circumstances, and not expect to bend circumstances to their will. A sense of wrong and oppression, and of their own power, and their importance in the scale of being, "has possessed itself of the very judgment and conscience of an innumerable legion, extending continually to a still greater number;" and kings and princes must respect it, and establish systems of government conformable to the light of the age, or a re-action, as terrible

and as fatal as the French revolution, must follow.

The motives which induced England to present claims, to so large an amount, upon Spain, in the present situation of Spanish affairs, afford a fruitful subject for speculation. England knew that the Spanish finances were not in a condition to meet this formidable claim; and it is nowise improbable that she presented it with a view of obtaining, as an equivalent, some part of the Spanish possessions in America—perhaps Cuba. Should this prove to be the fact, it will require all Mr. Canning's sophistry and ingenuity to reconcile this act of the British government with the declaration in his late official communication to our government, that England "would consider herself disgraced, were she to avail herself of the present situation of Spain to aggrandize herself by the dismemberment of the Spanish territories." But the fact that England has pressed her claims upon Spain, at this critical period in Spanish affairs, is sufficient to excite the alarm of our own government. If Cuba pass out of the hands of Spain, it must not become an English colony.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Convention Committee, chosen last summer in the county of Mecklenburg, met in Charlotte, according to adjournment, on the 25th ult. (being court week.) The delegates from the militia companies generally attended, as well as other highly respectable citizens.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last meeting in November last, the chairman called for reports from the delegates; when they all individually reported, that they had diligently performed the duties assigned them. They had laid the subject of a convention before their respective companies, and had taken much pains in explaining to them its nature and object, and the grievances under which a large majority of the good people of the state laboured under the present constitution, and the advantages that would result from its amendment: that they had been careful in taking the votes of their respective companies on the important subject submitted to them; the result of which was a unanimous vote of approbation of the measure.

After a free interchange of opinions touching the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee highly approve the proceedings of our western members in the last General Assembly, in a Committee at Raleigh, relative to a convention; and that we will use our utmost endeavors to co-operate with, and support the measures adopted by said committee.

Resolved, That when this committee adjourn, they will adjourn to meet again in Charlotte, on Wednesday of our next county court, at 11 o'clock.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Western Carolinian*.

A true copy from the minutes.

HUGH PARKS, Chairman.
WM. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is gratifying to me, as it must be to every friend of our state, to discover that a thirst for literary and scientific knowledge is increasing in the western end of North-Carolina. We have too long held back in a dull apathy, and suffered our youth to grow up ignorant in many things which pertain to their own good and welfare of the community. The clearing of our lands and fencing of our farms have heretofore occupied our attention and employed our time, to the exclusion of literary pursuits. But now, when we have these objects pretty well accomplished, it devolves on us, as an imperative duty, to turn our attention and bestow some care and expend some treasure, for the purpose of bettering our condition in a literary point of view. But my western friends will pardon the liberty I take, in differing in sentiment from the major part of them with respect to the manner in which this object is to be effected.

I have always looked on the Western College, not only as premature, but also, on many accounts, as an unnecessary and injudicious attempt. The prospect of obtaining funds, such as would be sufficient to establish an institution, which could attain to any degree of celebrity and respect, is altogether visionary. Indeed, we could, with equal prospect of success, attempt to build a castle out of broom straws, as to build a college out of the materials we possess. Individual patronage is the only dependence which we have, and this is a precarious and illiberal one. To depend upon the assistance of our legislature, is, in fact, no dependence at all. For the legislature not only wants the disposition, but it also wants the power to act, so as to give us any pecuniary aid and act justly and impartially. The eastern end of the state may conceive such a project, and with equal propriety

arrogate to itself a college, and petition the assistance of the legislature. And for the state to endeavor to endow three colleges, would be an imprudent and impracticable attempt.

But this is not the only argument which operates against establishing an institution of this kind. Colleges, in the United States, are already too much multiplied, and the literature of our country is too superficial. Almost every state has two or three chartered colleges, when one is as much as each state can well endow. Our young men go through the ordinary course of studies adopted at these institutions, attended by one or two professors, without the assistance of any articles of apparatus, or any other artificial help, but mere oral instruction, have their degrees conferred on them, and pass into the world with the name of finished scholars,—not knowing as much as students should know when they leave their grammar school. It is owing to the proceedings of this kind, that the envious of other countries, in speaking of American literature, take the liberty of saying that "we have none," which, unfortunately, borders too closely on truth.

Then let me, paying all deference to the sentiments of my friend *Albion*, in his last week's communication, devise a plan which, in my opinion, is not only practicable, but also would contribute more to the literary acquirements of our state. The plan is this: laying aside all thoughts of a college, and forbearing to make ourselves ridiculous, by attempting an impossibility, let each county unite its strength and establish a good academy, with a small library and some useful and necessary articles of apparatus and a small fund, so as to assist in the support of good instructors, in case of a decrease of students. Let us be content with the one college or University which we have in the state, and let that be well endowed and the professors be well filled, so as to give to young men every advantage which is requisite to make them accomplished scholars.

At these academies, young men, who do not intend going to college, can receive an education sufficient to qualify them for all the ordinary pursuits of life; and, indeed, an education far preferable to that which is now received at many of our colleges. Young men who intend pursuing a collegiate course, will in these academies lay the foundation of a good education, and can enter college well prepared. This will increase the number of students in our academies, and, of course, increase the number in our University, and as a necessary consequence, the literature of our state.

It is owing to a circumstance of this kind, that the Georgia University is now rising into notice. The Rev. Nathan S. Beman, a few years since, came on from Middlebury college, in the state of Vermont, and commenced a school at Mount Zion, in Hancock county, Ga. After striving against a tide of opposition, he became successful, and shortly rivaled the University of the state. The trustees offered him the presidency of the University, which he would not accept. His views were more liberal. He saw that he could do more good in another sphere. He used his influence, and has been the means of bringing on teachers from the north, until almost every village, in the western end of the state of Georgia, is supplied with a good instructor in an academy.

These academies send students well prepared to the University; and the Georgia University, owing to this circumstance, is now doing more good and rising faster into notice, than any institution of the kind in the Southern States.

Then, if one individual can accomplish so much, what could not the friends of the Western College do, if they would throw their influence into a proper channel?

These remarks, gentlemen, contain a part of my views, as respects the course which we should pursue, in order to increase our literary advantages. If you think them worthy of notice, you may give them an insertion in your highly useful paper.

PHILLOS DIDACHES.

Extract of a letter which appeared in the *Franklin Gazette* on the 20th Feb. last.

"I intended, when I began this letter, to have given some further views as to the position and prospects of the other candidates; but mere opinion in such matters is of no value, and it would swell this letter to too great length to give the reasons for any opinion on that subject.—I therefore reserve them for another communication, with simply adding, that the strength of the candidates in both houses of the present congress, is nearly as follows: Of 220 members, whose opinions are well ascertained, there are for Mr. Calhoun, 70; for Mr. Adams, 54; for Mr. Crawford, before his address approving of the alien and sedition-law in '98 was known, 53; and for Mr. Clay, 43. This may be relied on to be as accurate as the nature of the case would admit. I could give you the names and states, but it might be disagreeable to some gentlemen to have themselves so designated. If this statement can be disproved, there are enough who would gladly do it; but I am

very certain it will not vary ten votes from the truth.

The sentiments of Pennsylvania must have a powerful and salutary operation upon all the middle states, and, as is confidently believed, upon her old coadjutors, North-Carolina and Virginia. Should that sentiment be publicly proclaimed, its effect will soon become obvious.

FAIRFAXVILLE PRICES, March 13.

Cotton, 8 to 9 50; flour, 6 50 to 6 75; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35 to 40; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 70 to 75; bacon, 8 to 9; molasses, 29 to 30; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 11; loaf, 19 to 25; coffee, 25 to 28; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flaxseed, 80 to 90; tallow, 8 to 9 cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET, March 10.

Cotton, very fine Uplands, in square bales, bring 12 to 13 cents; other qualities from 9 to 11 cents for very fair; flour, 75; corn, 7 to 7 5; coffee, 25 to 26 for best green Havana; St. Domingo, 23 to 24; sugar, brown, 65 to 75; Muscovado, 74 to 94; molasses, 27 to 29; salt, Liverpool, 50 to 55; Turkey Island, 45 to 50; whiskey, in hds. 32 cents, in bbls. 33; North-Carolina bank bills, 3 a 3 1/2 pr. cent. dis.; Georgia do. 4 a 4 1/2.

MARRIED.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. McLee, John F. Phifer, Esq. of Cabarrus county, to Miss Louisa Morrison, of Mecklenburg.

In Cabarrus county, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. Robinson, William Roane, Esq. of Burke county, to Miss Lydia Houston, daughter of Dr. William Houston, of Cabarrus.

Beer and Porter House.

THE public are informed, that the subscriber has removed to his new establishment, on the opposite side of the street from his former stand, where he intends to keep a constant supply of Beer and Porter; the beer will be sold by the barrel or smaller measure, and the Porter either bottled or draught. The Beer and Porter House will be kept open every day in the week, except Sunday.

The house is large and pleasant, with well supplied stables attached to it. It is well adapted to afford comfort and convenience to travellers, and others who may please to call.

A few boarders will be taken, on reasonable terms. Children from the country, going to school in town, will be boarded at a moderate price, and every attention paid to their morals and comfort.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, March 24, 1823.—466f

Library for Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the back Store Room of Messrs. Allemon & Locke, Salisbury, the LIBRARY of the late Francis Locke, consisting of many old and excellent authorities in Law, on the evening of Tuesday, 8th of April, being Tuesday of the Superior Court.

All persons having demands against said deceased, are requested to present them for payment; and all persons indebted, to make payment immediately.

JNO. SCOTT, Esq.

March 20, 1823.—3wt48

N. B. Any person having books belonging to said library, are requested to return them to the Executor, or leave them with Mr. Allemon before said day of sale.

J. S.

Cotton Saw Gins,

WARRANTED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a good supply of materials, of the best quality, and has in his employ two first rate workmen, which will enable him to make the best kind of Cotton Saw Gins, executed in a durable and workmanlike style. People in this, and the adjacent counties, who wish to purchase Gins, are invited to call and examine for themselves, as a number will be kept constantly on hand, for sale.

Gun-Smithing.

The subscriber will also carry on the business of rifle making and stocking, gun repairing, &c. Door locks, and locks of all descriptions, will be carefully repaired, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. The subscriber will particularly attend himself to stocking rifles and guns, &c.

A liberal price will be paid for 25 or 30 cut-d maple rifle stocks, delivered at the subscriber's shop, on Main-street, a few doors east from the Court-House, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

March 24, 1823. 46

Cabinet-Making Business.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet business, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main-street, three doors east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern. He has just received a stock of plank, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, of State growth; which he will work up into furniture on as reasonable terms as can be desired, for cash or short credit.

ALEXANDER BOYD.

Salisbury, March 24, 1822. 11wt46

N. B. Funerals will be furnished in the best style, and on very short notice, cheaper than the customary charges.

Jas. Rutherford's Estate.

IN the advertisement of Francis Hogg, administrator upon the estate of James Rutherford, published in the *Carolinian* of the 18th and 25th of February, two errors occurred in the latter part of the advertisement: that part is now republished, with the errors corrected. It is as follows: All persons who have received, or may receive, the following bonds, or notes, to wit: one bond upon Archibald Dellington and James Mares, for the sum of six thousand dollars; two notes upon Edward Bird, for the sum of four hundred dollars; one note upon John H. Alley, for the sum of 657 dollars; one note upon John C. Elliott, for the sum of 160 dollars; one upon Jacob Stroup, for about \$200; (all the above papers were made payable to James Rutherford,) all persons are hereby notified, that they belong to said Rutherford's estate, and were purloined from him before his death; and the administrator will take all legal steps to recover said instruments; and the persons bound to pay said bonds and notes, are hereby notified not to pay them to any person but the administrator.

FRANCIS HOGG, Adm'r.

Rutherford County, N. C. Jan. 1823

The Muse, whatever the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires, Scott.



"THE LOVES OF THE ANGELS."

This is a very pretty Poem by Tom Moore. We doubt not the Reviewers will call it sublime, original, exquisite, &c. &c.—although it abounds with puerilities, and although the *Taliesin* could have supplied a thousand richer subjects. There is no profanity, however, in the argument, which is conceived in the following passage from Scripture—"It happened after the sons of men had multiplied in those days, that daughters were born to them elegant and beautiful; and when the Angels, the Sons of Heaven beheld them, they became enamoured of them."—*Book of Enoch*, c. vii, sect. 2. The opening of the Poem is beautiful.

Carolina Gazette.

"'Twas when the world was in its prime,
When the fresh stars had just begun
Their race of glory, and young Time
Told his first birthdays by the sun;
When, in the light of Nature's dawn
Rejoicing, men and angels met
On the high hill and sunny lawn—
Ere sorrow came, or Sin had drawn
'Twas then man and heaven her curtain yet!
When earth lay nearer to the skies
Than in these days of crime and wo,
And mortals saw, without surprise
In the mid-air, angelic eyes
Gazing upon this world below.

Alas, that Passion should profane,
E'en then, that morning of the earth!
That, sadder still, the fatal stain
Should fall on hearts of heavenly birth—
And oh, that stain so dark should fall
From Woman's love, most sad of all!

One evening, in that time of bloom,
On a hill's side, where hung the ray
Of sunset, sleeping in perfume,
Three noble youths conversing lay;
And, as they look'd, from time to time,
To the far sky, where Daylight fur'd
His radiant wing, their brow sublime
Bespoke them of that distant world—
Creatures of light, such as still play,
Like motes in sunshine, round the Lord,
And through their infinite array
Transmit each moment, night and day,
The echo of His luminous word!

Of Heaven they spoke, and still more oft,
Of the bright eyes that charm'd them thence;
Till, yielding gradual to the soft
And balmy evening's influence—
The silent breathing of the flowers—
The melting light that beam'd above,
As on their first, fond, erring hours,
Each told the story of his love,
The history of that hour unblest,
When, like a bird, from its high nest
Won down by fascinating eyes,
For Woman's smile he lost the skies."

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

CANOVA'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

In a late number, while giving some account of the state of the fine arts in North America, we mentioned the intended erection, in the United States, of a statue of Washington, executed by Canova. We are now able to submit a description of that celebrated work. Indeed, by many good critics, it has been deemed the best effort of the artist; and Canova himself seems to be of the same opinion. This, however, may arise from a well-known and long expressed wish on his part, to execute a statue of the Republican Hero, and from a desire to believe that he has acted up to his own high conceptions with respect to it. We confess, that from the description we are about to give, we cannot force ourselves to imagine the superiority possible. True, we have never seen the statue itself; but as the reader will, we hope, perceive, there is an accompaniment attached to it, whose simple existence, apart altogether from the merit or failure in execution, must, in our minds, materially deteriorate from the general character of the work.

The figure is of fine white marble, rising upon a pedestal of the same material, round which emblematical figures represent the four of the most important actions of the hero's life—viz: his assuming the command of the Republican forces—taking of the English army at York Town—resignation of his public honors and offices—and, lastly, his emulation of the retirement of Cincinnatus.

The statue itself personifies Washington in the action of writing his farewell address. He sits in an an-

cient Roman chair, his left leg easily extended—his right drawn a little under him. He holds the scroll in his left hand, and of course a pen in the other. An old classic falchion and a field marshal's baton are at his feet. He wears the old Roman costume; the head and neck bare; a close vest and braccæ, girdled round the waste, upon which we have Medusa's head, and other types of Heathen superstition. The toga, closely surrounding the neck, falls in massy folds on the pedestal. The legs are naked, and the feet exhibit sandals.

Here we come to the objections we have before alluded to. We cannot subscribe to the propriety of converting an American into a classical general or lawgiver. No scholastic rules, no arguments drawn from usage, or from the beau-ideal itself, can reconcile us to this flourishing departure from the subject. It destroys all our ideas of individuality of character. It perplexes our notions of identity and locality from which we derive our best, if not our only appreciation of who and what Washington was. A man with a toga, sandals, and such symbols as the snake head upon his girdle, cannot be Washington. He presents us with no accompaniment, which has ever been permitted to class with our apprehensions of the simple, modern Republican; of the citizen general at the head of a rude army in the wilds of America. The toga, neck, and sandals; the bare head and neck, and close shirt; might as well have been given to a statue of honest William Penn himself, and only see what a figure he would cut with them. Canova pleased his own taste in this ridiculous costume, and he has said that he could not venture upon the execution of any which did not sympathize with his previous practice in his art, and with the old models whence he had derived his gusto. But this is a weak argument in the mouth of a man of true genius. He had nature to imitate, and he should have imitated it. The authors of those very master-pieces to which he pens his creed, drew their ideas from nature, and from no other source; and if they had drawn from any other, they would not be the models they now are. If, for example, they had clothed their statues in the costume of Egypt, the country to which they were indebted for their alphabet in the art, we should laugh at their poor taste, and scoff at their servile and merely imitative excellence. Grecian sculptors were original and independent, only because they allowed their genius to combine from every model and accident of nature around them. Their Gods, Goddesses and Heroes; the order of beauty and proportion; the fables, costume and action—all were Grecian, all were their own. We know an antique statue by its costume as well by its intrinsic merit. If Praxiteles were now alive, and had to execute a figure of Washington, the same principle and sentiment which made him original in his life-time, would preserve him original now, and he would reject the childish or pedantic flourish of Grecian drapery round the limbs of the Western Cincinnatus. He would feel that his grand aim ought to be to characterize the man; to stamp him with his own unique individuality; and he would smile at the flimsy academical dogma which might insist that this could not be done out of a judicious distribution of local costume. Convinced of, and big with his own genius, he would firmly believe that it is the great prerogative of genius to bring truth to the mind of any, no matter what, accidental disposition of nature; and that exactly as she conveys herself, nature can be conveyed by masterly imitation. In fact, it is a most degrading proposition for the pride of original talent and inborn power, that a man can only be excellent in these latter days, by looking at nature through other men who went before him; as if it had been doomed, that three thousand years ago a few favored individuals should catch, for a moment, the true light from the true source of light and ever after stand, like an eclipsing body, between us and it. And it is worse than ridiculous to aver, that where the sole aim is to copy well a natural object, we must turn round from that object, and copy another, which is itself but the copy of a third, and then call our work by the name of the first. We stand up in vindication of the character of art, and we assert it is not essentially compatible with its capability for the most glorious achievements, that all its men, women and

children, of every class, clime, and domination, shall be Grecians for evermore. Convinced we are, in the meantime, of the heterodoxy of this opinion. Every day gives proof that the reverse of our belief is the established religion of sculptors. The Duke of Wellington is a Grecian, a terrific Grecian in Hyde Park; Bonaparte is a naked colossal Grecian, standing at the bottom of his Grace's grand stair case, in Apsley House; and last, though certainly not least, of this diffusive race of Grecians, his late quiet going majesty, George the III. is a Grecian on a martial car, in Mr. Wyatt's sketch for the monument about to be erected to his memory.

If we are entirely wrong in what we have said, we should blush for the fine arts, as we stooped to gather up the obvious deduction. From our defeat it must follow, that sculpture or painting are not the independent and high-minded pursuits they claim, and are allowed to be. If nature in any state in which she is of herself impressive, cannot be impressively recommended to our eyes by a first-rate painter or sculptor; and if the artist is necessitated to hide his own timidity or imbecility in the folds of Grecian drapery, or under the surface of "foreign ornaments"—if Washington cannot be copied for us in the noble situation of writing his farewell address to the people he had redeemed and regenerated, and would not despotically sway; and copied with something of the effect to our feelings which we would necessarily have received from the presence of the original; if painting or sculpture cannot do this, but either entirely fail, or indicate their own consciousness of failure by a substitute character—we may almost add identity—if this be the utmost possible achievement of original and matured genius in the hands of an artist called great, we loudly and emphatically say, that he has been miscalled—that he is not great—that there is nothing great in his art, nor in its powers and facilities; and that the world has been imposed upon by its empty pretensions and second-hand quackery.

With respect to the position of Canova's statue of Washington, in that, too, the artist, regulated by circumstances, adopted his own suggestions. A plan of the apartment in which it was to be placed was forwarded to him, and he found that he could not preserve its full claims to observation otherwise, than by confining it to a sitting posture. The likeness is said to be very good. It was taken from a portrait of the Hero in the possession of the American Consul at Leghorn.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

The knights of Malta took their origin from some christian merchants of Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples, who traded to Palestine, and being desirous of rendering service to distressed pilgrims, built two hospitals, which they dedicated to John the Baptist, whence they were called Brethren Hospitals, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Their first Grand Master was Gerard de St. Didier; he was followed by Ramond Duprey, who was the first that ever led them out to battle. They did not long reside in the Holy Land, but went to Cyprus, and afterwards to Rhodes, which they bravely defended, until driven thence by Sultan Solymán the Magnificent, in 1523. On leaving this place, they wandered about from city to city, until Charles V. made them a present of the island of Malta, where they established themselves.

Sultan Solymán, enraged to see his ships still exposed to the attacks of those enemies whom he had driven from Rhodes, resolved to attack Malta, and sent an army of thirty thousand men to lay siege to this small place, which was defended by only seven hundred knights and about eight thousand foreign soldiers. John De la Valette, the grand master, though then seventy-one years of age, valiantly sustained a siege for four months, and getting some reinforcements from Sicily, he defeated the Turks. It was one of the rules of the Knights of Malta, that if one of them happened to be in a christian ship at the time she attacked a Turkish one, he must be the first to board her.

While Malta remained under the dominion of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, it was, perhaps, the only country where duelling was permitted by law. As their whole establishment was originally founded on the wild and romantic principles of chivalry, they found it always inconsistent with these principles to abolish duelling; but they laid it under such restrictions as great-

ly to reduce its danger. These were:—The duellists were obliged to decide their quarrel in one particular street of the city; and if they presumed to fight any where else, they were liable to the rigor of the law. But what is not less singular, and much more in their favor, they were obliged, under the most severe penalties, to put up their sword when ordered so to do, by a woman, a priest, or a knight.

Under these limitations, in the midst of a great city, one would imagine that it must have been almost impossible that a duel could ever end in blood; however, this was not the case. A cross was always painted on the wall opposite to the spot where a knight had been killed, in commemoration of his fall; and Mr. Brydone, when he visited Malta on his travels, counted no less than twenty of these crosses.

Evasion of the conflict was, indeed, as we may gather from the following instance, one of the greatest stains which could attach to a knight's character. Two knights had a dispute at a billiard table. One of them, after giving a great deal of abusive language, added a blow; but to the astonishment of all Malta (in whose annals there is not a similar instance) after so great a provocation, he absolutely refused to fight his antagonist. The challenge was repeated, and he had time to reflect on the consequences; but still he refused to enter the lists. He was condemned to make amende honorable in the great church of St. John, for 45 days successively; then to be confined in a dungeon, without light, for five years; after which, he was to remain a prisoner in the castle for life!

Religious.

EXTRACT—FROM CHALMERS.

It is indeed a small matter to be judged of man's judgment. He who judges us is God. From this judgment there is no escape, and no hiding-place. The testimony of our fellows will as little avail us in the day of judgment, as the help of our fellows will avail us in the hour of death. We may as well think of seeking a refuge in the applause of men, from the condemnation of God, as we may think of seeking a refuge in the power or the skill of men, from the mandate of God, that our breath shall depart from us. And, have you never thought, when called to the chamber of the dying man,—when you saw the warning of death upon his countenance, and how its symptoms gathered and grew, and got the ascendancy over all the ministrations of human care and of human tenderness,—when it every day became more visible, that the patient was drawing to his close, and that nothing in the whole compass of art or any of its resources, could stay the advances of the sure and the last malady,—have you never thought, on seeing the bed of the sufferer surrounded by other comforters than those of the Patriarch,—when, from morning to night, and from night to morning, the watchful family sat at his couch, and guarded his broken slumbers, and interpreted all his signals, and tried to hide from his observation the tears which attested him to be the kindest of parents,—when the sad anticipation spread its gloomy stillness over the household, and even sent forth an air of seriousness and concern upon the men of other families,—when you have witnessed the despair of friends, who could only turn them to cry at the spectacle of his last agonies, and had seen how little it was that weeping children and inquiring neighbors could do for him,—when you have contrasted the unrelenting necessity of the grave, with the feebleness of every surrounding endeavor to ward it, has the thought never entered within you? How powerless is the desire of man!—how sure and how resistless is the decree of God!

And on the day of the second death, will it be found, that it is not the imagination of man, but the sentence of God that shall stand. When the sound of the last trumpet awakens us from the grave, and the ensigns of the last day are seen on the canopy of heaven, and the tremor of the dissolving elements is felt upon the earth, and the Son of God with his mighty angels are placed around the judgment seat, and the men of all ages and of all nations are standing before it, and waiting the high decree of eternity,—then will it be found, that as no power of man can save his fellow from going down to the grave of mortality, so no testimony of man can save his fellow from going down to the pit of condemnation. Each on that day will mourn apart. Each

of those on the left hand, engrossed by his own separate contemplation, and overwhelmed by the dark and the lowering futurity of his own existence, will not have a thought or a sympathy to spare for those who are around him. Each of those on the right hand will see and acquiesce in the righteousness of God; and be made to acknowledge, that those things which are highly esteemed among men are in his sight an abomination. When the Judge and his attendants shall come on the high errand of this world's destinies, they will come from God,—and the pure principle they shall bring along with them from the sanctuary of heaven, will be the entire subordination of the thing formed to him who formed it. In that praise which upon earthly feelings the creatures offer one to another, we behold no recognition of this principle whatever; and therefore it is, that it is so very different from the praise which cometh from God only. And should any one of these creatures be made on that great day of manifestation, to see his nakedness,—should the question, what have you done unto me? leave him speechless; should he at length, convicted of his utter rebelliousness against God, try to find among the companions of his pilgrimage, some attestation of the kindness that beamed from him upon his fellow mortals in the world,—they will not be able to hide him from the coming wrath. In the face of all the tenderness they ever bore him, the severity of an unconquered lawgiver must have upon him its resistless operation. They may all bear witness to the honour and the generosity of his doings among men, but there is not one of them who can justify him before God. Nor among all those who now yield him a ready testimony on earth will he find a day's-man betwixt him and his Creator, who can lay his hand upon them both.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"To whom can riches give repute or trust,
Content or pleasure, but the good and just?"
To do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with God; is the fulfilling of our duties towards men as well as those to the great Jehovah. There is nothing that this world can bestow, that affords half so much real pleasure as a conscience void of offence towards God and towards men. To feel an internal evidence directing us in the way of our duty, and to know with certainty that we are doing the will of our heavenly father, are pleasures which no one can have a correct idea of without feeling them. These are facts which will appear plain to many persons who walk with God. The absorbing interests of the world engross too much of the time and attention of our fellow-men: they set too high a value on their riches, and their great thirst for increasing in worldly goods, (very often beyond a competency,) creates an avaricious appetite, and by degrees, almost imperceptible, they are estranged from the paths of duty to the Supreme Being. One solitary reflection should convince every mind of the futility of placing too high a value on the things of this world: "In the grave, all distinctions are done away." And when we almost daily see our fellow-mortals cut off in the midst of life and honor, and conveyed to the silent tomb, it certainly ought to warn us of our approaching fate, and impress strongly upon our minds the great importance of living as we would wish to die. We know not what slight and unexpected incident may destroy the tender thread by which we hold our existence; and whenever this life is brought to a period, we return to our native earth, and are then on a level with the slave.

Posthumous fame may survive many generations, and may sometimes prove beneficial to the living; but it can be of no advantage to the person who has passed from time to eternity, unless he has regarded, and in some measure adhered to the great fundamentals of religion; or, in other words, unless he has done justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly with God.

In speaking of religion, I do not wish to be understood as an advocate of that kind of religion which is proclaimed from the house-top, or in the public streets: it is the pure and undefiled religion of the heart; the secret intercourse between man and his maker; and the performance of the duties of benevolence, &c. to mankind, that, to my mind, appear most pleasing and acceptable to our divine master.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Precepts.—Make religion the rule of every principle and action.

Never do any thing which is contrary to its principles, nor espouse any cause which it will not justify.

Let our Saviour's golden rule be the standard to regulate your actions and dealings with the world: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.